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TIME-TABLE

Week Days	Week Days
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
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12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "
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NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight

SUNDAY

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " " " " " "	1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " " " " " "
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5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

NIGHT CARS

As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
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cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
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has been made in full. Bank Notes or by Cheque
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Days. Commencement of service on Bank
Days.

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TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Kowloon Express A.M.	No. 2 Kowloon Express P.M.	No. 3 Kowloon Express A.M.	No. 4 Kowloon Express P.M.	No. 5 Kowloon Express A.M.	No. 6 Kowloon Express P.M.	No. 7 Kowloon Express A.M.	No. 8 Kowloon Express P.M.
CANTON (at the Dock)	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30
Shek Lung	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45
Shum Chai	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Shum Chai	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15
Shum Chai	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
Shum Chai	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45
Shum Chai	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Shum Chai	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15
Shum Chai	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
Shum Chai	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45
Shum Chai	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
Shum Chai	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15
Shum Chai	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30
Shum Chai	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45
Shum Chai	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
Shum Chai	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15
Shum Chai	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30
Shum Chai	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45
Shum Chai	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00
Shum Chai	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15
Shum Chai	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30
Shum Chai	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45
Shum Chai	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
Shum Chai	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15
Shum Chai	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30
Shum Chai	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45
Shum Chai	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
Shum Chai	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15
Shum Chai	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30
Shum Chai	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45
Shum Chai	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
Shum Chai	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15
Shum Chai	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30
Shum Chai	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45
Shum Chai	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00
Shum Chai	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15
Shum Chai	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30
Shum Chai	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45
Shum Chai	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Shum Chai	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15
Shum Chai	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30
Shum Chai	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45
Shum Chai	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00
Shum Chai	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15
Shum Chai	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30
Shum Chai	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45
Shum Chai	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00
Shum Chai	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15
Shum Chai	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30
Shum Chai	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45
Shum Chai	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Shum Chai	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15
Shum Chai	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
Shum Chai	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45
Shum Chai	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Shum Chai	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15
Shum Chai	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
Shum Chai	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45
Shum Chai	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
Shum Chai	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15
Shum Chai	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30
Shum Chai	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45
Shum Chai	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
Shum Chai	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15
Shum Chai	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30
Shum Chai	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45
Shum Chai	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00
Shum Chai	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15
Shum Chai	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30
Shum Chai	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45
Shum Chai	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
Shum Chai	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15
Shum Chai	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30
Shum Chai	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45
Shum Chai	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
Shum Chai	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15
Shum Chai	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30
Shum Chai	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45
Shum Chai	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
Shum Chai	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15
Shum Chai	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30
Shum Chai	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45
Shum Chai	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00
Shum Chai	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15
Shum Chai	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30
Shum Chai	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45
Shum Chai	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Shum Chai	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15
Shum Chai	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30
Shum Chai	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45
Shum Chai	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00
Shum Chai	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15
Shum Chai	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30
Shum Chai	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45
Shum Chai	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00
Shum Chai	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEAN OF LINCOLN'S
DISBELIEF.TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—It must be intensely disconcerting to churchmen and the Christian world to know of the Dean of Lincoln's disbelief in the Bible story of Eden and the Flood.

I have read with profound regret the following report of the Dean of Lincoln's confession of disbelief at an animated discussion which took place in the Lower House of Convocation, on February 10th:—

The Dean of Lincoln said the recitation of the allusion to the Ark put in his mouth at the most solemn moment of the service an historical statement concerning a story he simply did not believe. ("Oh, oh.") They knew the origin of the story, and from where it was borrowed. ("No.") The prophetic mind took it as it took the earlier story of Eden. He believed in the evolution of divine truth in the Old Testament, but if they asked if he believed in the Eden story, as representing the origin of mankind, he said he did not, nor did he believe in the historical truth of the Flood. (See *Hongkong Daily Press* of April 9th, 1919).

It is such utterances, particularly from the mouth of a prominent churchman, which retard the work of God in this world, and which cause perplexity and confusion in men's minds. How can we prevent the Bible from being openly attacked and considered as a book not to be quoted in a civilized society, after this?

Are we to accept the Bible as the book of God, or are we to treat it as unworthy of belief, as does the Dean of Lincoln?

The Dean of Lincoln must be totally ignorant of the existence of geological and scientific facts proving the historical truth of the Flood, and doubtless this is responsible for his indiscretion.

Consequently, I will now prove to the Dean of Lincoln that the Bible story of the Flood is not a myth, but a fact supported by history, science, and geology.

I have already proved in my books and pamphlets by incontestable historical, geological, and scientific facts:—

(a)—That the Bible story of Eden and the Flood are historical facts. This is proved by comparing Genesis with ancient Chinese history.

(b)—That the Flood was caused by a gigantic tidal wave, which flooded all the continents of the world, smothering and drowning mankind and all the gigantic mammals, etc. This is proved by the skeletons, etc., found embedded in the deposits of loess of the different continents.

(c)—That this tidal wave was caused by the great upheaval of Central Asia and the subsidence of the Pacific continent extending from China to Easter Island and embracing all the scattered islands of Polynesia. This is proved by the massive stone architectural remains which have been discovered on islands separated thousands of miles apart, and by the deep-sea soundings of different expeditions.

(d)—That the sudden upheaval and subsidence of such large masses of land caused the earth to make a plunge of about fifteen degrees, which changed the antediluvian North Polar regions from the centre of Greenland (about Latitude 75deg. and Longitude 40deg.) to their present position. This is proved by a study of the deserts, ancient water-courses and geological conditions of the highlands of Central Asia, the Eastern seaboard of China, and the existing glacial and geological conditions of Northern Europe and Labrador, North-east America, and New Zealand.

(e)—That there has only been two great Glacial periods, viz. (1) Antediluvian, and (2) Post Diluvian, and that there has never been an Ice Age which enveloped the whole of the earth in a mantle of ice.

This is proved by the total absence of geological traces of a Glacial period in Asia, Africa, Central and South America, and Australia, and the scattered islands of Polynesia. The only genuine

geological traces of a Glacial period are those to be found in Northern Europe and North-east America; and all climatic and geological changes, variations and erratic formations have been due to the tidal wave, and flood waters of melting glaciers and ice-fields caused by the sudden change (about 15 degrees) in the antediluvian Polar regions.

(f)—That all the continents of the world were peopled before the Flood. This is proved by antediluvian architectural remains discovered in Crete, Egypt (pyramids and sphinx), and Central Africa, Central and S. E. Arabia, Baluchistan, the United States, Central America, and Polynesia.

(g)—That the Eastern portion of Chinese Turkestan (Lob Nor district) is the "Eden" of Genesis and the cradle of the human race.

This is proved by the location of the river with four heads. (The River Tarim and its four tributaries) of Genesis. The four heads are (1) Ganges (Pison), (2) Indus (Gihon), (3) Oxus (Hiddekel), and (4) Jaxartes (Euphrates), which were joined to the four tributaries, viz. (1) Khotan, (2) Yarkhand, (3) Kashgar, (4) Aksu, of the River Tarim of Chinese Turkestan, before their severance by the great upheaval of Central Asia. Lake Neb-Nor is the fount or source of the river of Eden mentioned in Genesis.

(h)—That China is the "Shinar" of Genesis. This is proved by ancient Chinese history which states that Noah repaired the devastated Tien Shan district and drained off the flood-waters of the highlands.

After the Flood, Noah's descendants journeyed along the shores of the vast inland sea which occupied Chinese Turkestan and Mongolian basins (now the Mongolian Desert), starting from the foot of the Narat Mountains of Tien Shan (Mountains of Ararat-of-Genesis) and proceeding eastwards in the direction of the Great Khingan mountains (Sephur, a mount of the East Genesis); and from thence (The East Genesis II. 2. "And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the East, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there.") they journeyed West into the great plain of the Yellow River Valley district of China (Shinar) where they dwelt and multiplied till the time of the "Confusion of Tongues," when God scattered them abroad upon the face of the earth.

It appears that after the "Great Dispersion," the descendants of Shem, Ham, and Japhet lost trace of each other for about two thousand years. I will now explain why they lost trace of each other, and why "Eden" (the cradle of the human race) has been erroneously located in such places as (1) Armenia, and (2) Mesopotamia. When the tribal ancestors of the Jews migrated from the Yellow River Valley, District of China (Shinar) to dwell in Chaldea, about 350 years after the Flood and about 200 years after the "Confusion of Tongues," subsequent generations of the Chaldean Jews lost all trace of China (Shinar) owing to the existence of the vast Aral-Caspian inland sea; the ice and cold of Siberia, the massive and awe-inspiring mountain chains of Chinese Turkestan, Tibet and India, and the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean, which barred their way for close on two thousand years!

Later generations, imagining that Mesopotamia and Asia Minor was the whole world, the country being, then, completely surrounded by impassable seas, vast salt lakes, deserts and formidable mountain chains, therefore, erroneously located Eden and all the places and rivers mentioned in Genesis, Chapters I. to XI., in this little pent-up corner of Western Asia. They were totally ignorant of the existence of other vast continents. Could they have made a greater mistake!

And this is the mistake which has confused and bewildered the world for thousands of years. Full particulars of my discoveries and findings will appear in my supplementary work. According to the great geologist and scientists of the world, the Bible story of the Flood is a myth, and loess is considered by them to be a wind-blown deposit, and to be millions of years old. I will now prove that they are wrong.

The loess of Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia is not millions of years old, as has been generally taught and believed. It consists of the accumulated alluvial deposits of the tidal wave, waters, and the flood-waters of melting icebergs and ice-fields (Northern Europe and North-east America), and is at most, 5,000 years old.

Not being glacial, how is it possible for such vast deposits to be wind-blown? Where did the dust come from, and how was it blown and deposited in the mountain valleys and basins of the different continents of the world as if attracted there by a magnet?

Loess is, therefore, clearly and unmistakably a water-borne deposit.

The erroneous belief that it is a wind-blown deposit is responsible for the glacial, geological, and ethnological riddles which are still perplexing the minds of the world's geologists and scientists.

The Dean of Lincoln may not believe in the Bible story of Eden and the Creation, but I cannot agree with him, as I am firmly of the belief that there is more truth in the Bible story than in the theory of the Life Germ (Moneron) and Human Evolution.

If we are to believe in the theory of the "Life Germ" and Evolution, the natural sorollary must be that Evolution should be continuous and progressive, and not stationary or jumpy.

Now, I ask what super-man has been evolved during the last 5,000 years of our history? Scientists encourage us by saying that we might have to wait another million years! Where is the "missing-link" between the monkey and man? Has there ever existed a race of monkey-men with man's intelligence and reasoning powers, and capable of speech and the making of written signs?

I am afraid the "Life Germ" and the "Missing-link" are only the inventions of baffled scientists. I have heard it said that the German "Hun" was the coming "super-man." If such is the case, may God be pleased to preserve us from such super-men!

Such a theory does not hold water, and is, therefore, absurd.

In my humble opinion, mankind is degenerating physically and morally, and will continue to degenerate until men and women return to God—Yours, etc.,

TSE, TSAN TAI.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1919.

PORTUGUESE EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—Your interesting article "Portuguese Education" has very much pleased the Portuguese community of Hongkong, for it shows the great appreciation of the Jesuits by our compatriots in the model Settlement. It further shows (by solving the first difficulties and enabling the students to be admitted to higher classes in the "Aurora University" under their own directorship) what the reverend Fathers of the Society of Jesus can do wherever they go. The same thing can be accomplished here if a Jesuit College is established in this Colony.

The efforts made by the Portuguese community in Shanghai appear to have been greatly rewarded, and I am sure that the efforts of the Portuguese community in Hongkong for the establishment of a college here, directed by these well-known teachers, will also be thoroughly rewarded.—Yours, etc.,

APPRECIATION.

Hongkong, April 29th.

ALLEGED ROBBERY WITH
VIOLENCE.ATTACK ON A JUNK IN WANCHAI
BAY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, two Chinese were charged with committing robbery with violence. Inspector Kent stated that the defendants and another man, not in custody, went to a junk in Wanchai Bay, and after assaulting the mistress, stole \$20 and a pair of ear-rings. All three men jumped into the water; two were fished out, but the third disappeared. It is not known whether he was drowned, or whether he succeeded in making his escape. There were altogether eight witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Orme remanded the case till Friday.

THE RECENT MURDER AT
HUNGHOM.

TRIAD SOCIETY FIGHT.

FRIEND ENDEAVOURS TO DISPOSE
OF BODY SECRETLY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese was charged with dumping the dead body of a man on the hillside at Hunghom.

Sergeant Murphy stated that a Chinese was mortally wounded by some person or persons unknown, on April 24th at Hunghom, and defendant, who was accompanying the wounded man, immediately took him to a Chinese medical establishment with the intention of having the wounds attended to. The man died three hours later, and defendant took the dead body, and, without informing the Police, dumped it on the hillside near Carnation Road. The Police fortunately arrived on the scene and managed to arrest defendant, but two others, who assisted in the dumping, made their escape. The murder of the deceased was the result of a dispute between Triad Societies. Some time ago several men were charged with membership of such Societies. If the Police had been informed about the shooting immediately after it took place, they might have found the murderer. Defendant was a friend of deceased, and was a member of the same club. There was nothing against him except the present offence.

Mr. Orme: I suppose he wanted to avoid trouble as there were plenty of suspicious circumstances.

Sergeant Murphy: No; he was on the side of the deceased and had nothing to do with the murder. When deceased died, the defendant tried to do away with the body, thinking that, otherwise, it would get him into trouble. Deceased and defendant had been to worship their ancestral tombs at Chekwan and here, it seemed, the trouble originated with other Chinese. On that occasion, also, several shots were fired.

Defendant: Deceased was mortally wounded in an assault, and while he was yet alive I took him to the doctor's house. I was afraid I should get into trouble, and so, when he died, I attempted to dump the body. I do not know who shot him.

Mr. Orme: You ought to try and help the Police to find the man who shot him.

Sergeant Murphy said that deceased made an allegation against another man before he died. There had been no previous cases of this sort. Defendant was of no assistance to the Police in tracing the man.

Mr. Orme fined defendant \$25, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

SNATCHING CASES.

CHINESE "POLICE INSPECTOR"
IMPRISONED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, two Chinese, one of whom claimed to be a Police Inspector at Canton, were charged with snatching a purse from another Chinese.

Complainant stated that while walking along the verandah of the Post Office, he felt a tug at his coat-pocket and, turning round, saw the defendants running off with his purse. He raised an alarm and, chasing the men, caught them both. A struggle ensued, and Sergeant Peet came to the scene.

Defendants denied the charge, stating that they were going out for a walk, and, being attracted by a large crowd, went to see what had occurred. The complainant then charged them with committing a robbery. One of the defendants added that he was an Inspector of Police in Canton and that it would be impossible for him to commit the offence. He had come to Hongkong in search of robbers.

Inspector Boulger stated that the so-called Inspector was a "wanted" man, in connection with a case of snatching which had taken place earlier on the same day.

Mr. Orme sentenced the bogus Police Inspector to twelve months' hard labour, and his confederate to six months' hard labour, with four hours' strokes each.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a purse from another Chinese in Shek Tai.

Defendant stated that while he was walking along the street complainant assaulted him and charged him with the offence.

Complainant stated that defendant ripped open his pocket with a penknife.

Mr. Orme sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

A Chinese youth, when charged with snatching a gold-mounted rattan bag, protested that an Indian snatched it and gave it to him, in fulfilment of a promise some time ago to give him a present.

Mr. Orme sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

NEW-SPRING GOODS

NOW SHOWING.

SUN HATS AND HELMETS.

NECKWEAR.

"AERTEX" CELLULAR SHIRTS.

BELTS.

GAUZE & LISLE UNDERWEAR.

SOCKS.

SLEEPING SUITS

COLIC BELTS.

BATHING SUITS

BATH ROBES.

EVENING DRESS WEAR

"WALK-OVER" PUMPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE

where the best pictures are always shown first.

Last Night

at 9.15 p.m.

Wed. April 30th,

PATHE Presents

BESSIE LOVE

in

Her Happy Play

"A LITTLE SISTER OF EVERYBODY."

WIFFLES ADVANCES THE TIME.

Thursday Matinee, May 1st, at 5.15 p.m.

A MORMON MAID

By

Paul West with Mac Murray.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES,

AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.

AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply:—

CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2392.

Manufactory:—1923, ARBYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. 2368.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1919.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

We have received a New Stock of
HIGH-CLASS

SUMMER WEAR

INCLUDING

UNDERWEAR.

SHOES.

SHIRTS.

SUN HELMETS.

PYJAMAS.

TIES.

SOCKS.

RAINCOATS.

SUMMER SUITINGS

IN

FINE CASHMERE AND SILKS.

SEE WINDOW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

FROM No. 156 THE PEAK. One Male KOHRAI CAT, grey with yellow eyes. Finder will be rewarded. [893]

WANTED.

ENGLISH LADY travelling to London per S.S. "NORFOLK" would welcome from a fellow passenger, occasional help with one child eighteen months old. Terms to be arranged. Apply—Box 894, Care of "Daily Press" Office, [894]

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP
OF THE COLONY.

N. E. KENT v. NG SZE KWONG Holder. Will be played TO-DAY, at 4.15 P.M. Reserved Seats ... \$1 Enclosure (Standing) ... 50 cents Booking at MOUTRIE'S. P. M. HODGSON, Hon. Secretary. [895] Hongkong, April 30th, 1919.

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$300,000 current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on May 1st, 1919. The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on May 2nd, 1919.

Persons tendering to state alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong Currency payable in Hongkong on April 30th, 1919, required for each \$1,000 Shanghai Currency and/or (b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 Geo. III. Cap. 46 and 41, George III. Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Companies entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lieut. Col., Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.

His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, April 30th, 1919. [896]

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY

for energetic sales manager to secure exclusive selling rights for wonderful new Adding Machine. Retail \$ 0.00—does work of \$ 0.00 machine. Automatically adds subtotals, multiplies and divides. Whirlwind in speed. Infinitely accurate. Write for Five Year Guarantee. Extraordinary opportunity to establish permanent business with unusual profits. Write or cable for full particulars. CALCULATOR CORPORATION, Grand Rapids, (Mich.) U.S.A. [897]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition. Address—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [898]

TO LET

"DERRINGTON" No. 8, Peak Road, furnished and placed at Consignee's disposal. 8 Rooms and 2 Tennis Courts. Apply to—LEINSTEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings. [899]

TO LET

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Room House at the Peak. Apply to—FERBY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING [900]

TO LET

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [901]

THE PEAK

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence. For particulars apply to—"X.Y.Z." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [902]

INTIMATIONS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 6% (\$3.00) per Share has been declared and will be payable on the 5th of May, 1919. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th of April to the 5th of May, both days inclusive, during which time no Transfer of Shares can be registered. DOUGLAS LARBAK & Co., General Managers, DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., Hongkong, April 23rd, 1919. [871]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company's Office, 5, George Street, Buildings, on SATURDAY, May 17th, 1919, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1919, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 17th May, 1919, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. [800] Hongkong, April 28th, 1919.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of May, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One LOT of CROWN LAND at Yau Ma Tei, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at the 17th May, 1919, both days inclusive. By Order of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Sq. M.
1	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.23	10,000	100,000	0.10
2	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.23	10,000	100,000	0.10
3	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.23	10,000	100,000	0.10
4	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.23	10,000	100,000	0.10
5	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.23	10,000	100,000	0.10
6	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.23	10,000	100,000	0.10
7	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.23	10,000	100,000	0.10
8	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.23	10,000	100,000	0.10
9	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.23	10,000	100,000	0.10
10	100 ft. by 100 ft.	0.23	10,000	100,000	0.10

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamers are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after April 28th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods, remaining undelivered after May 5th, will be subject to rent.

A Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the underwriter on or before May 18th, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [891] Hongkong, April 28th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"TOBOLSK" Arrived Hongkong on April 28th, 1919, FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON and TOWNSEND, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. [903] P. O. B. I. & A. CO. CH. Hongkong, April 27th, 1919.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MONTBON HILL ROAD. [904]

AUCTIONS

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2331. FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), April 30th, at 2.15 P.M. at his Sales Room,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Drawing Room Suite, Iron Bedstead, Dining Table, Chair, Sideboard, Ice Chest, Couch, Wardrobes, Curtains, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Pictures, Ornaments, Crockery, Glassware and Sundries.

Also 1 Piano by John Broadwood & Sons. 2 Electric Ceiling Fans. 4 Bedsteads. 1 Mandoline. 1 Pianola. 1 Safe. 2 Typewriters. Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, April 30th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2331. FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, May 2nd, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room.

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, Comprising—

Blankets, Serge, Towels, Napkins, Rugs, Raincoats, Skates, Combs, Brushes, Provisions and Sundries.

Also 20 Doreen tins American Cheese "Phenix Brand," an assortment of Household Linens, Drawnwork, Embroideries. Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, April 30th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2331. HAVING been FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction at his Sales Room on SATURDAY, May 3rd, 1919, at NOON.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate at No. 73, Wanchai Road, Section A Inland Lot 635.

The property is held under a Crown Lease having 940 years unexpired term. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Auctioneer.

TERMS—20% deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer. Hongkong, April 28th, 1919. [894]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY,

May 7th, 1919, commencing at 3 P.M., at the Tai Kok Dock,

Five Boilers saved ex s/s "CHITO MARU" Diameter over all 16' 3" Length 11' 8" Four Furnaces.

Weight about 55 Tons each. Terms—Cash on Delivery. Inspection orders on application. G. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [891]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY,

the 7th day of May, 1919, at 3 o'clock P.M. THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

SITUATE AT No. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK, HONGKONG.

With the furniture therein IN ONE LOT.

At their Auction Rooms in Des Vaux Road, Central.

The property, which has been newly done up inside and out, is fitted throughout with Electric Light, and can be inspected at any time.

The property consists of the pieces or parcels of ground situate at the Peak, Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "C" OF RURAL BUILDING LOT 19 and SECTION "B" OF RURAL BUILDING LOT 60 with the messuage and tenement thereon known as No. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW (and as No. 24 Peak) held for the respective residues of two terms of 75 years, each created therein by two Crown Leases, dated respectively the 21st December 1882 and the 4th May 1888, together with the furniture therein.

Area—5,700 square feet or thereabouts. Crown Rent—\$5.00 per annum. The property is subject to and has the benefit of the right of way along the front of Mountain View Terrace.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had from MESSRS. DENNIS & BOWLEY, No 6, Des Vaux Road Central, Vendor's Solicitors, or from MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers. [890]

INTIMATION

We have just received

a consignment

of

SIR ROBERT BURNETTS

& CO'S

GIN.

OLD TOM

and

DRY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, TEL. 616.

BIRTH.

NEWHOUSE.—At West Bank, Bowen Road, on April 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. NEWHOUSE, a daughter. [892]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 30th, 1919.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

After the magnificent loyalty displayed by India throughout the War it must come as a matter of surprise to many of our readers to learn of the recent disturbances in the great Dependency. It is not, however, to be expected that in a country with a population of well over three hundred millions there would not at all times be some discontented elements. It would appear, indeed, that it was because this negligible minority saw their mischievous activities threatened by recent legislation, popularly known as the Rowlett Bills, that they engineered the present demonstration. This legislation was designed to guard against any trouble that might arise upon the expiration of the Defence of the Realm Act, and, whether a necessary precaution or no, would not have affected any but those whom there was good ground to suspect of sedition. But, of course, in a huge territory like India, where the great majority of the population is still illiterate, a few extremists are always assured of a certain following, especially when, as in the present case, they can play upon the religious feeling of a section of the people by misrepresenting the position in Egypt, which, there is reason to believe, is due to the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress and other interested plotters. Therefore, although it would appear from the scanty news available that serious disturbances have broken out in various centres far removed from one another, there is no reason to suppose that the vast mass of the people is other than law-abiding. Although, with the slender material available, it is impossible to venture any trustworthy opinion, the situation would appear to be improving. A few

days ago it was announced that the Governor-General-in-Council was satisfied that "a state of open rebellion exists in the Lahore and Amritsar districts" of the Punjab and had therefore declared martial law. Since then a similar step has been taken in the Gujrat district. Apparently all is now quiet at Lahore, and the reports from Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta are re-assuring. It is encouraging to learn that many Europeans have been sheltered by Indians in their own houses, and that the Police, also, saved many lives. The latest news indicates that the moderates are rallying to the support of the Government against the extremists. According to a message from Bombay, M. K. GANDHI, the author of the Indian passive resistance movement in South Africa a few years back, has issued a statement advising a temporary suspension of that movement in India and urging his supporters to assist in restoring law and order in every way possible. In Calcutta the leaders of the moderates have issued a manifesto deploring the disturbances, declaring the passive resistance movement unsound, and calling on their fellow countrymen to eliminate the elements of disorder. The Mahomedan leaders in the Punjab, also, are appealing earnestly to their countrymen, and especially their co-religionists, in similar terms. Every sincere friend of India will hope that these wise counsels will prevail, and that neither German, Bolshevik, nor native agitators will succeed in their attempt to sully India's proud record by misleading the uninstructed. For their own selfish ends they have no compunction in sacrificing the interests of the nation by plunging it into anarchy and placing a powerful argument in the mouths of those who are opposed to the liberal programme of reform proposed by Mr. MONTAGU and Lord CHELMSFORD.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

GREAT BRITAIN's detractors have made great capital for many years out of her participation in the sale of opium to China, and, though the calumnies which they industriously circulated were refuted by the heavy financial sacrifices to which she readily consented under the agreements drawn up for the suppression of the traffic, it is proverbially difficult to overtake a lie with a long start. Any lingering misconceptions, however, as to Great Britain's real attitude in this matter should be finally dispelled by her recent action in proposing that all the Powers represented at the Paris Conference should unite to enforce the International Opium Convention of 1912, and that the terms of peace should impose on enemy States a similar obligation, the task of supervising and carrying out this undertaking to be entrusted to the League of Nations. These proposals have been adopted. Under the Convention, which was signed, in the first instance, by twelve Powers, it was agreed to control the production and distribution of raw opium; and to use the best efforts to secure the gradual suppression of the manufacture and use of prepared opium. Those Powers having treaties with China engaged themselves to undertake measures against the contraband importation into China, and their own Far Eastern settlements of opium, morphine and cocaine, and to restrict the use of these noxious drugs *pari passu* with China. It is notorious that since Great Britain abolished the export of Indian opium to China the cultivation of the poppy has been connived at by many of the provincial officials, and the Japanese have driven a roaring trade in opium and morphia at Dalny and Tsingtau. Recently, however, the Peking Government has shown its sincerity by purchasing and destroying large stocks of opium, and the Japanese Government has addressed itself to the task of putting an end to the activities of its nationals in this nefarious traffic.

Those sportsmen in Hongkong who have expressed the hope that it will be possible to arrange for inter-port matches against Singapore and Shanghai in the 1919-20 winter will be interested to hear that cricket is being revived in British Malaya. In a recent match the F.M.S. defeated the Straits by 61 runs, thanks mainly to a big innings of 82 by E. E. Pratt, the famous Australian player, who is rubber-planting in Perak. When the Trumper-Noble-Ransford-Hill-Armstrong impasse occurred in 1913 in Australia over the arrangements for the dispatch of an Australian eleven for the Triangular Tournament at Home, and these five famous cricketers refused to join the team, England was one of the first choices for Australia, but he was unable to accept the invitation. Pratt, who is a very high-class cricketer, is returning shortly to Australia.

Miss Ventris and Mrs. R. E. Lindell were amongst those who left the Colony yesterday on the P. & O. *Nellore*.

A meeting of Allied residents on the Shamien was held in the Canton Club, yesterday, to discuss proposals for suitable peace celebrations.

The St. Joseph's College sports are coming off to-day on the Racecourse. A large gathering is expected. Mrs. E. Ralphs is giving away the prizes.

Two Chinese were committed for trial, yesterday, at the next Criminal Sessions, on a charge of committing an armed robbery in Haiphong Road.

An amicable settlement has been reached in the civil action for slander fixed for May 30th, the defendant, Mr. Solomon, having offered an apology to Miss Sayce.

"I am not sure of my name," said a Chinese woman when pleading guilty, at the Magistracy, yesterday, to hawking within market limits at Wanchai. Mr. Orme fined her \$4.

Eleven cases (11 deaths) of bubonic plague, two cases of typhoid fever, two cases of cerebro-spinal fever, and one case (1 death) of small-pox were reported in the Colony on Sunday and Monday.

Amongst those who intend to leave the Colony for Home on the *Atsuta-Maru* on Friday, are the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mrs. Holyoak and their daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. King.

An interesting cricket match—probably the last of the 1918-19 season—will be played on May 10th between a team captained by Mr. R. A. Ponsonby Fane and an "All-Indian" eleven, captained by Mr. A. H. Rumlaja.

"Aladdin" is being staged for the last time at the Naval Canton Theatre this afternoon. The pantomime has been extremely well received, and the hope is expressed that it will be presented at the Theatre Royal at some future date, with the introduction of a few more dances.

The Howitt Phillips Comedy Company, who presented "Tiger's Cub" to a very enthusiastic audience last night, are extending their Hongkong season. They are presenting "A pair of Silk Stockings" on Wednesday of next week and the old favourite "Peg o' my Heart," by special request, at the final performance on Thursday week.

The recent "peaceful" invasion of Shanghai by Russian Bolsheviks has put the Hongkong Police on the alert, and Russians are not now being admitted to the Colony unless they can show good reason. More than one person has recently been turned away, and forced to return on the steamer by which they arrived. A distinguished Russian, General Sitakoff, who saw much fighting in Siberia, is at present in the Colony.

We are officially informed that the general agents and consulting committee of the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., will, at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders on the 21st proximo, declare a final dividend of \$12 per share in respect of working account 1917, add \$23,354 3s. 4d. to the sterling reserve fund, and \$279,155.28 to underwriting suspense account; and they will further declare an interim dividend of \$18 per share in respect of the working account 1918, and carry forward the sum of \$2,971,150.75.

The Hongkong athletes for the Far Eastern Olympiad at Manila are leaving by the *Loong Sang* on Friday. It appears that Ng Sze Kwong's partner, Wong Po Keung, is unable to make the trip, so that it will be difficult to obtain a player who will have the same perfect understanding with the Chinese champion necessary for first-class tennis. It is interesting that the famous Japanese tennis player, Kumage, who defeated Ng Sze Kwong in the tennis singles at the last Olympiad, is a much-favoured player in the All-England Championships now in progress at Wimbledon.

Amusements will not be lacking in Hongkong during the coming month. When the Howitt Phillips Comedy Company conclude their present season, the Banvard Musical Comedy Company will open on May 10th. Banvard's come to Hongkong with a good reputation from the North, a beauty chorus of sixteen girls being one attraction. The Laura Guericke Revue Co., which is expected here about the middle of May, is a high-class aggregation of artists. Miss Guericke is a class by herself and does the bulk of the work with Mr. George Ross, the famous London comedian. The chorus is well-balanced and the voices, says a Singapore contemporary, are fresher than is often the case in touring Companies.

The challenge round of the open singles between Ng Sze Kwong (holder) and N. E. Kent (challenger) will be played this evening. Miss Guerner will present the cups and prizes. Holders of tickets for reserved seats numbered 1 to 30 and seats opposite the stand should enter the ground by the Queen's Road gate (opposite the parade ground), and holders of tickets for reserved seats numbered 40 to 100 by the entrance gate opposite the Law Courts. Difficulty in finding seats will be minimised if these precautions are taken. Entrance to the 60-cents enclosure is at the gate opposite the parade ground only. As the accommodation is limited, those who have not booked seats are advised to do so this morning. The match will begin punctually at 4.15 p.m.

Those sportsmen in Hongkong who have expressed the hope that it will be possible to arrange for inter-port matches against Singapore and Shanghai in the 1919-20 winter will be interested to hear that cricket is being revived in British Malaya. In a recent match the F.M.S. defeated the Straits by 61 runs, thanks mainly to a big innings of 82 by E. E. Pratt, the famous Australian player, who is rubber-planting in Perak. When the Trumper-Noble-Ransford-Hill-Armstrong impasse occurred in 1913 in Australia over the arrangements for the dispatch of an Australian eleven for the Triangular Tournament at Home, and these five famous cricketers refused to join the team, England was one of the first choices for Australia, but he was unable to accept the invitation. Pratt, who is a very high-class cricketer, is returning shortly to Australia.

HUNGARY'S "WAR OF DEFENCE":

ENTENTE ATTACKING WITH ALL AVAILABLE STRENGTH.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE PEACE TREATY.

DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE BETWEEN BRITAIN, AMERICA, AND FRANCE.

BRITISH LABOUR OPPOSED TO THE SOVIET SYSTEM.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PEACE TERMS.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT MAKING TERMS.

LONDON, April 29th.

A telegram from the German Government has notified the French Government that the German Peace Delegates will only go to France, provided they have full liberty to go where they please to discuss the Peace Terms and constantly communicate with Berlin.

GERMAN IMPUDENCE.

LONDON, April 29th.

The newspapers are unanimous in denouncing the German impudence, in nominating three nominees for the Versailles Conference. They describe this wilful misunderstanding of the Allies' Note as typical of German manoeuvre, and confirming what has been evident for some time, namely, that Germany, affecting complete misapprehension of her present position and relations to the Allies, will seek to carry on the war, if the negotiations prove fruitless.

It is hoped that the vigorous Allied reply will open the eyes of Count von Rantzau and his colleagues to the perception that the Allies will stand no trifling.

GERMANY'S REPLY ASTOUNDS ALL.

LONDON, April 29th.

Correspondents in Paris state that Germany's reply to the invitation to Versailles has astounded everyone, as arrangements have been completed for the reception of two hundred German delegates at Versailles on April 25th.

The reply is regarded as indicating the German belief that it is useless to send a real delegation, and, if the Germans adhere to this decision, the whole elaborate Versailles programme may be upset. It is even possible there may be no preliminary meeting at Versailles.

DECISION NOT TO REFUSE TO SIGN THE TREATY.

PARIS, April 29th.

It is reported that the German Government has decided not to refuse to sign the Peace Treaty as a matter of principle, but to offer to negotiate.

The Government will lay renewed stress on the acceptance of President Wilson's principles, and show their willingness to make as many concessions as possible.

A plebiscite will only be taken if the Government and the National Assembly consider it impossible to sign the Treaty.

ALLIES' CONDITIONS ACCEPTED.

PARIS, April 29th.

A communiqué states:—The German Government has accepted the Allies' conditions, and are sending plenipotentiaries to Versailles to negotiate the preliminaries of peace. The delegation will comprise:—Count Brockdorff von Rantzau, Herr Landsberg, Herr Giesbert, Herr Leinert, President of the Prussian Assembly, Herr Melchior, Manager of the Warburg Company and Herr Schuecking, international lawyer. The total number of the German delegates and their suite will be 75.

PERSONNEL OF THE GERMAN DELEGATION.

LONDON, April 29th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated April 29th, states that a telegram was received late last evening by Marshal Foch, in reply to Sunday's telegram from the Council of Four to the German Government. It states that the German Delegation will comprise six high personages, headed by Count Brockdorff von Rantzau.

The Delegation can arrive at Versailles before April 30th.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANY.

BAVARIAN SOVIET OVERTHROWN.

LONDON, April 29th.

The Daily Mail correspondent at Munich, telegraphing on April 29th, said:

A proclamation which was posted up last night says that the entire garrison declares that the Central Soviet is abolished, and appeals to the Bavarians to support the lawful Socialist Government against the "swelled-headed foreign agitators."

Subsequently, the Hoffmann Government resumed control, and proclaimed martial law.

HUNGARY AT WAR.

WHY THE DECISION WAS HASTENED.

LONDON, April 29th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the action of the Communist Government at Budapest was precipitated by the report of an agreement between the Rumanians and the Czechs. The latter are a race akin to the Magyars inhabiting Transylvania, and are hostile to the Communists.

MEETING OF UNITED SOVIETS.

BUDAPEST, April 29th.

The United Soviets in the Budapest District met to discuss the defence of the Republic.

The Commissary of Education, Herr Kunfi, admitted the superiority of the attacking forces, and warned his listeners with regard to the dangers of revolution. He said that the proletariat must ruthlessly use all means at their disposal. He regretted that the unity among the proletariat was not as strong as was desirable.

M. BELA KUN'S SPEECH.

M. Bela Kun opened his speech by saying that the Entente was undertaking the offensive with all their available strength.

On the Czech and Southern fronts, they were not yet attacking, but an advance was momentarily expected. None need despair, but as regards armament and equipment, the revolutionaries were very weak; consequently, there was no question of being able to develop a big military action.

Continuing, he said that hints reached him that the proletariat would postpone Socialism if the Entente's offensive did not materialise. (Cries of "Never.")

He concluded by saying that even if they were temporarily overthrown, the international proletarian revolution, which was coming would ultimately restore them to power.

EARLIER CABLES.

REVOLUTION IN IMMINENT DANGER.

COPENHAGEN, April 29th.

A telegram from Budapest, dated April 29th, states that the Central Soviet has declared a war of defence against the Czech, Rumanian and Jugo-Slav troops.

An official agency states that the decision was enthusiastically welcomed. Processions paraded the city.

The Soviet has decided that half the workmen of all trades must take up arms. Revolutionary circles are intensely excited about the Rumanian advance.

The Government has issued impassioned appeals, saying that the revolution is in great peril and ordering all factory hands to concentrate, without holidays and without rest, upon munitions. All Reserve officers and soldiers are ordered immediately to join the Red Army.

LATEST CABLES.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

ORDER BEING RESTORED.

LONDON, April 29th.

The latest Reuter telegrams from India indicate that the Moderates are rallying to support law and order against the Extremists.

SUSPENSION OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE ADVISED.

BOMBAY, April 18th.

Mr. Ghandhi has issued a statement advising the temporary suspension of passive resistance, and urging his supporters to assist the Government to restore order in every possible way.

DISTURBANCES DEPOSED IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 29th.

The Moderate leaders have issued a manifesto deploring the disturbances, declaring passive resistance unsound, and calling upon the Indians to eliminate the elements of disorder.

AN APPEAL TO THE MOSLEMS.

LAHORE, April 29th.

The Mohammedan leaders in the Punjab have issued a manifesto, earnestly appealing to their countrymen, especially the Moslems, to abandon passive resistance, obey authority, and take effective steps to restore law and order.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE GUJRAT DISTRICT.

SIMLA, April 29th.

Martial law has been declared in the Gujrat District.

EARLIER CABLES.

NEW ORDINANCE PROMULGATED.

SIMLA, April 18th.

The Governor-General has promulgated a fresh Ordinance providing that any Court-Martial or Commission may sentence any person convicted under martial law to transportation for life or for ten years, or to rigorous imprisonment for seven years and not exceeding fourteen years.

The Defence of the Realm (India) Act Rules have also been amended, so as to provide that no new newspaper can be printed or published without the previous sanction of the local Government.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANY AND THE RHINE.

TO BE INCLUDED IN PEACE TREATY.

PARIS, April 29th.

It is rumoured in Paris that the Peace Treaty will include the announcement of a defensive alliance between Great Britain, France and the United States.

AMERICA'S ASSURANCES.

PARIS, April 29th.

The result of despatches of American correspondents in Paris is that there is much discussion at Washington whether President Wilson has given assurances to France that the United States will regard any menace against France by Germany as a *casus belli*.

EARLIER CABLES.

A DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE BEING FORMED.

PARIS, April 29th.

It is stated in French circles that progress is being made in the scheme for a defensive alliance between Great Britain, France and the United States, applicable to the Rhine area only, and providing for immediate military and naval action, in the event of Germany breaking the Peace Treaty as regards a demilitarized zone east of the Rhine.

LATEST CABLES.

TURKEY.

ATTEMPTS TO REHABILITATE HERSELF.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18th.

The Porte is doing its utmost to rehabilitate itself in the eyes of Western nations, hoping still to influence the Peace Conference favourably towards Turkey.

Arrests of officials of the Unionist regime, implicated in massacres of Armenians and Greeks, are the order of the day. There have been several important arrests during the last few days, including those of Abbas Halim Pasha, Minister of Public Works, and Ismail Kemal Bey, Governor of Sivas, who will be court-martialled.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

FRENCH SUCCESSES OUTSIDE SEBASTOPOL.

LONDON, April 29th.

Roter learns that there was fighting on April 10th outside Sebastopol. The French retook Mamelon and Vert at the point of the bayonet. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy.

The French agreed to a seven-day Armistice, which the Bolsheviks proposed. The French permitted the formation of a local Soviet and a Municipal Government for Sebastopol.

RELIEF FORCE ADVANCE GUARD ARRIVES.

LONDON, April 29th.

A telegram from Murmansk, dated April 19th, states that the advance guard of the Relief Force has arrived.

SEVERE LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY.

LONDON, April 29th.

Telegrams from Omsk report that Admiral Koltchak's troops, thirty-three miles south of Sterlit Amak, inflicted severe losses on the enemy, and captured many prisoners, machine-guns, and ten heavy guns. They also captured Stara-pul, with great booty, and a number of Bolshevik leaders.

BOLSHEVIST DEMORALISATION INCREASING.

The demoralisation of the Bolsheviks is reported to be growing.

Three Bolshevik divisions refused to fight, and were withdrawn from the front.

The peasants of Viaka have revolted against the Government, and some districts along the river Kama have, also, revolted against the Soviet Government.

BRITISH LABOUR.

LABOUR PARTY'S OPPOSITION TO SOVIET SYSTEM.

LONDON, April 29th.

The Independent Labour Party, at a Conference at Huddersfield, almost unanimously rejected the motion demanding that the Government of the United Kingdom should be based on the Soviet system.

ANGLO-SPANISH AGREEMENT.

SPAIN TO LEND GREAT BRITAIN £3,000,000.

MADRID, April 29th.

An Anglo-Spanish agreement was signed today, by which Spain is to lend Great Britain £3,000,000 at five per cent, while Great Britain is to permit the free importation of oranges from Spain, and export to Spain 150,000 tons of coal monthly.

THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM.

A FEDERATION OF RUSSIAN STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 29th.

The Russian Embassy publishes the outline of a plan said to have been presented to the Peace Conference by the Russian representatives in Paris to solve the Russian problem. It asks the recognition, as *de facto* Governments, of all the national authorities inspired by democratic ideals and enjoying the support of the population, pending the establishment of a Federation of Russian States.

THE WAR CABINET.

SIR ERIC GEDDES APPOINTED A MEMBER.

LONDON, April 29th.

The Daily Express states that Sir Eric Geddes, at present a Minister without a portfolio, has been appointed a Member of the War Cabinet.

AN AEROPLANE DISASTER.

FIVE MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

LONDON, April 29th.

A Handley-Page aeroplane, leaving the aerodrome at Andover, this morning, struck a telegraph pole and fell on the roof of a hut and caught fire. Five out of the crew of seven, namely, three officers and two non-commissioned officers, were burned to death. The two others were badly injured.

AMERICA.

NEW LIBERTY LOAN INAUGURATED.

NEW YORK, April 29th.

The Victory Liberty Loan of \$4,500,000,000 has been inaugurated. There were celebrations and speech making in various cities. A feature at Washington was the reading of President Wilson's loan message from an aeroplane, at a height of 3,000 feet, by means of a wireless telephone sound amplifier, to the crowd on the Treasury steps. There was a rush for subscriptions. In New York, \$100,000,000 were subscribed by noon.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALY'S CLAIMS.

NO SOLUTION REGARDING DALMATIA.

PARIS, April 29th.

The Council of Eight—President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Professor Orlando, Baron Sonnino, Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. Pichon and Mr. R. Lansing—discussed the question of Dalmatia. No solution was reached.

CRISIS OVER FATE OF FIUME.

PARIS, April 29th.

The Fiume question has reached a crisis.

President Wilson did not attend the Council of Four today (which was endeavouring to reconcile the Italian and American view-points) in order to consult the American delegation, which has decided to publish the facts if the dead lock continues.

President Wilson is determined to avoid recognising the Secret Treaty of London.

IFAMOUS AVIATOR, KILLED.

M. VEDRINES' TRAGIC DEATH.

PARIS, April 29th.

M. Vedrines, the celebrated aviator, accompanied by his mechanic, M. Guillin, left Villa Coublay at 8.30 a.m., for the purpose of flying to Rome. He crashed down at 10.30 a.m. near Saint Brémont d'Albon in the Department of Drome. Both M. Vedrines and M. Guillin were killed.

[M. Vedrines had arranged a trip to the East during May. He was to have made flights in India, Ceylon, Malaya and French Indo-China.]

MORE COFFINS THAN CRADLES.

Speaking at Wimbledon, recently, Father Bernard Vaughan said that but for the war Great Britain would have sunk to the level of a Mongolian desert. Without it we should never have released his slaves from the chariot wheels of the Kaiser, nor should we have discovered the resources of our Empire. Our place in the sun had been earned by those who had fought and sacrificed their lives for us.

Referring to Labour troubles, he said that 80 per cent. of the working men in Great Britain were loyal and fair-minded. They wanted fair play. "Trust the working man," he said, "give him fair time, and give him fair hearing. Meet him at the round table, and you will find that all things will come right. I am not one to despair, having won a victory abroad, that we shall fail to win victory at home."

"Among coming difficulties, he regarded with most apprehension the decline in the birth-rate. "We are building more coffins than cradles," he said, "and we are up against a most tremendous question in the decline of the population. We were travelling to the cemetery when we greatly needed a strong, virile race. We were never in a worse state to produce one. The manhood of the nation had been lost or crippled in the war. Many women had ruined their prospects of motherhood owing to the national work they had undertaken. He feared that the women who had been driving motor-cars would not now care to push perambulators through the slums of London."

WILL MR. CHURCHILL BE PREMIER?

Will Mr. Winston Churchill's appointment to the War Office be a stepping-stone to the Premiership, which he is understood to have set before himself from the beginning of his career? asked a London paper. Recent precedent is in his favour, for Mr. Lloyd George and Sir H. O. Bannerman had terms in that office. On the other hand, it is necessary to go back a long way to find another like good omen—to Palmerston, in 1845, and Palmerston, however successful, as Premier, was considered a very great man in his War Office days. Of the others, Lord Hartington might, had he cared to take a big risk, have been Premier, for the office was pressed on him by Queen Victoria. If, however, we include the period when the War Office and the Colonies were combined, Mr. Churchill's chance looks rosy, for then Liverpool, Godolphin, Aberdeen, Derby, Lord John Russell, and W. E. Gladstone might go into the balance. Possibly, though Mr. Churchill would disdain the chance of precedent.

TRADING WITH ENEMIES.

WITHDRAWAL OF RESTRICTIONS BY U.S.A.

To a certain extent, trade between citizens of the United States and enemy countries and enemy subjects is to be allowed forthwith. The American Consul-General has received instructions from Washington announcing that, commencing yesterday, April 29th, all enemy trading lists are suspended, and the removal of all liabilities heretofore arising out of the inscription in such lists is announced. All persons in the United States are authorized to trade and communicate with all persons abroad with whom trade and communication is prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy Act, except that the present restrictions relating to Germany and Hungary will continue in effect. The instructions indicate that similar action will be taken concurrently by the Allied Governments.

The foregoing action of the War Trade Board will not affect the status of, or authorize trade with respect to, any property which heretofore under the Trading with the Enemy Act has been reported to the United States Alien Property Custodian, or should have been so reported, or any property which the Alien Property Custodian has heretofore seized or required to be transferred or delivered to him. This action does, however, permit the establishment of new credits and the creation of new assets in the United States by all persons abroad with whom trade is authorized by the said action, and such new credits or assets will not be taken over by the United States or Allies' Property Custodian.

The foregoing does not, of course, modify present prohibition against trade with those parts of Russia under Bolshevik control. The right is reserved to revive all or any part of previous enemy trade restrictions if it should become necessary.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, April 29th.

THE FUTURE OF TSINGTAU. It is reported that the Powers are in favour of opening Tsingtao as a Treaty port, and returning the rest of the Shantung province to China. This proposal has secured the approval of the Paris Conference.

COOLIE STRIKE IN KONGMOON.

It is reported that the coolies at Kongmoon have been on strike during the past few days owing to the levy of an extra tax upon them. Steamers and cargo-junks have been idle and business has been interrupted.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

The election of two Vice-Speakers to the Provincial Assembly, which has been postponed on several occasions is still under dispute, between the Civil Governor and the new members. The opening of the new session of the Provincial Assembly cannot be decided before the election.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

The President has decreed that foreigners in China whose Governments have no treaties with China, are only entitled to be under Chinese protection.

The President has protested against the proposal for his re-election. It is reported that the Premier is in negotiation with certain American capitalists to form a trading company with a capital of 12 million dollars.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S RETORT.

The Bishop of London, presiding over a discussion on theological reconstruction at King's College, said he had experienced the need for courage and frankness in theological teaching. During the nine years at Victoria Park he was asked a hundred times if he was asked once, "Who was Cain's wife?" "At last I told them," said the bishop, "that I had left her decently buried at Bethel-green." God spoke to every age in the language it could understand, and asked from it the morality of which it was capable. What would children have thought of the first chapter of Genesis if it had been headed "Protoplasm?" Genesis told the whole history of the making of man in a story form. The Bishop declared that better housing in London was necessary. The people who were to live in them were the children of God, and they should have had a good dog-kennel.

A very beautiful picture entitled "A Little Sister of Everybody" featuring Miss Benita Love, the Pathé Girl, is being screened at the Victoria Theatre for the last time to-night. It is a film that should not be missed. "A Mormon Maid" is being produced at a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Its Goodness is alone responsible for the unusual demand that has existed right from the beginning.

Nothing has ever disturbed the demand for this Car. No outside conditions, no conditions inside the industry seem to slow it up a particle. The people want the Car more intensely at this moment than ever they wanted it before.

The Car has reached the stage when its sales are almost automatically increased. By this we mean that one sale is almost certain to result in one or two other sales.

There is a very pronounced and definite public opinion now in this country concerning the Dodge Bros. Car.

People seem to know that Dodge Brothers' idea, from the very first, was that if they built the Car right, nothing else mattered. It is the quality revealed in its performance which makes the price impressive. People are attracted by something more than price; it is the internal and external excellence which characterises the Car.

The high price it demands when sold second-hand increases the respect in which the Car is held.

It would be hard to find a truer test of enduring worth. People are not eager for used Cars unless they know that such Cars have before them a long life of satisfactory service.

And so the Dodge Brothers Car is bought, not upon price, but upon the quality and value that it embodies.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
AGENTS.

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER. CHILD-LIFE OF THE COUNTRY. MANSION HOUSE MEETING.

Many phases of the problem of the unmarried mother were dwelt upon at a Mansion House meeting recently, convened by the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child (and for the widow or deserted mother in her need).

The Lord Mayor, who presided over a large gathering, said the movement was in keeping with the awakening national interest in, and national concern for, the child-life of the country. It desired to bring about an alteration in the law respecting the illegitimate child—no light undertaking; and, in the second place, it aimed at establishing homes, with day nurseries, a costly though desirable enterprise. One of the difficulties the council had to face was that it had to work against a reluctance of well-disposed people to identify themselves with this particular phase of social service; and another was that, combined with the prosecution of a practical scheme, there was required considerable wisdom and tact to be exercised by all who had to deal with the objects of this philanthropy. There could be no criticism levelled against the council that it would condone wrongdoing, or make easy the way of the unmarried mother, and without exception they were pledged by their records, and their principles to carry on a work of prevention as well as of cure of the evil which gave rise to the problem before them. It was the business of the council to advocate that the blame and responsibility for the illegitimate child should be placed in the right proportions upon the proper shoulders. That was a fundamental justice which needed to be established. As regarded the council's scheme for the housing and care of mothers and their infants, that was a practical and sensible programme, in which they must have the greater confidence because it was the outcome of a conference of experts in child-welfare who had studied the whole question with skill and care.

The Bishop of Birmingham said he did not intend to advocate easy dealing with the chronically immoral. There were the feeble-minded, or the weak-minded girls, who, if allowed absolute freedom, would, after using a Poor-law institution for the birth of the child, go out, only to return again and again for the same purpose. How far legislation should deal with these cases—whether there should be segregation, whether there should not be a complete taking in hand by the State of such cases, must be threshed out carefully, though the children should certainly have the most loving and helpful treatment for they were practically motherless. He was concerned at the moment with the woman who, having perhaps a very loving nature, yielded out of affection to a temptation, to a desire to belong utterly to some man—often but not always despicable—and the result was a child. "May I say here," continued the bishop, "that in these days of readily got preventives it is not always the woman who has a child who is most guilty. In fact, it might be argued that one who gives utterly is less an offender than one who sins safely because of knowledge acquired. Of course, we know that both the man and the woman should have resisted. Yes, but whose is often the fault that the weakness of character exists? Was it partly the parents, who neither teach nor warn? Was it the State in allowing children to be brought up in an evil environment? Was it the crowded conditions which were having every opportunity? Was it the religious teaching which had never got hold of the young nature? Was it a low-class public opinion? How many factors there may have been. We will not, condoning the wrong, but we will not deny that circumstances do often make for wrong. Sin must be punished. That was the inexorable law, but what was punishment? Go through that poor girl's time from her first knowledge that she had to pay the penalty until the child was born, and did she not suffer? Remorse was the severest of all trials. Did that girl have an hour of peace? Hiding from mother till obliged to tell, sleepless nights, days of shame, meeting the contempt of companions, appealing, perhaps fruitlessly, to the man for whose sake she gave way. So she went on—her life a hell. Was not this punishment? Then came the child which would, under proper circumstances, be a delight, and now was a reminder of a fall, and a subject of shame. The first month—then after came the joy, and the child could be a means whereby the mother might rise to a true life. They must surely be kept together. By all means get the man even now to do his duty, but I refuse to say that in all cases they should marry. It is possible sometimes by forcing a marriage between the two to do almost more harm than by any other means at all. I have known cases where I have pressed for marriage, and afterwards I have regretted it. We must be careful then in trying to do what is moral we are not doing something that is immoral after all."

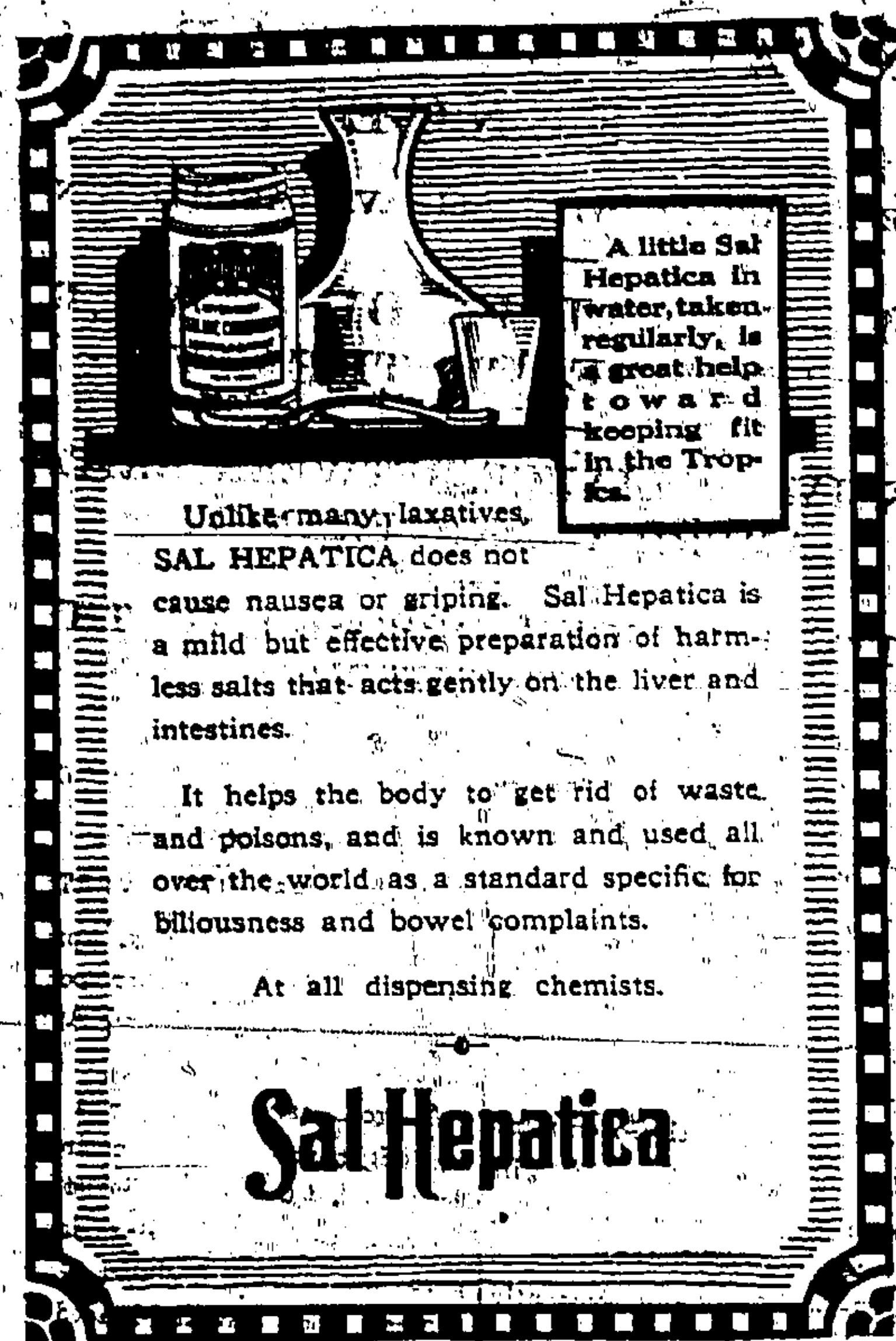
A GRAVE INDICEMENT.
Sir Charles Wakefield (hon. treasurer of the Council) said he hoped that meeting would have the effect of drawing attention to the question with which the National Council hoped to deal effectively and sanely in the near future. Some of the most necessary legal provisions for dealing with the question were, unfortunately, only "permissive." It was inevitable that where a problem was in urgent need of almost universal consideration—as was the problem of illegitimacy—it could not be dealt with satisfactorily by merely giving authority to take certain action, and leaving it to each separate unit of local government to decide whether, or not, it should use its powers. That was how the law stood at present in certain cases—was, for instance, in the Act of 1918, authorising the opening of hostels and crèches for unmarried mothers. He asked them to reflect upon the fact that 37,000 children were born out of wedlock each year in England.

which 90 per cent., or 33,000, died before they were one year old. The full meaning of this would be better realised when they were reminded that the percentage of children born of lawful marriages who died before they completed their first year was 102 per 1,000, as against 800 per 1,000—just double—for their less fortunate brothers and sisters. This was a grave indictment of our previous indifference, but it was also a challenge which all who cared for social justice must accept. We could not deal with these babies as many people did with unwanted kittens or puppies. And yet for years we had lacked the moral courage to face this problem, and bring the searchlight of humanity and justice to bear upon it. The National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child appealed with confidence to all lovers of children to come and help them. It knew that the reforms which it advocated were likely to provide a solution of the whole problem, so far as external action could deal with a matter that turned so largely upon individual character and conscience. It knew that in Scandinavia and some of the British Dominions much had already been done, with results that surpassed expectation, and were accompanied by an actual decrease of immorality. As treasurer of this movement, he appealed for help. They wanted to be able to cover the country with a network of groups of enthusiastic helpers, and to be in a position to provide them with suitable leaflets, pamphlets, and lectures. The key to the whole situation was the children.

Mrs. A. E. Barnes said that the homes which received infants were few, they were all full, and they had enormous waiting lists. Foster-mothers were practically impossible to find in these days. The result was that the unmarried mother was faced with the practical impossibility of finding anybody to care for her child. If she stayed at home she could not, of course, earn her living, and not half a dozen out of the hundreds who had appealed to her during the past few years had contemplated the possibility of the workhouse as an alternative to starvation. "I am not," said Mrs. Barnes, "pleading that sin should be made easy, but that virtue should not be made impossible." (Cheers.)

Mrs. Baker, dealing with the Labour aspect of the case, said that the Council was setting to work to prove the necessity of the child, and get the allowance from the father before the actual birth of the infant.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, quoting figures from the Registrar-General's return for 1918, said the birth-rate for that year was 15.8, and the death-rate 18.7, showing the deplorable fact that the death-rate was higher than the birth-rate.



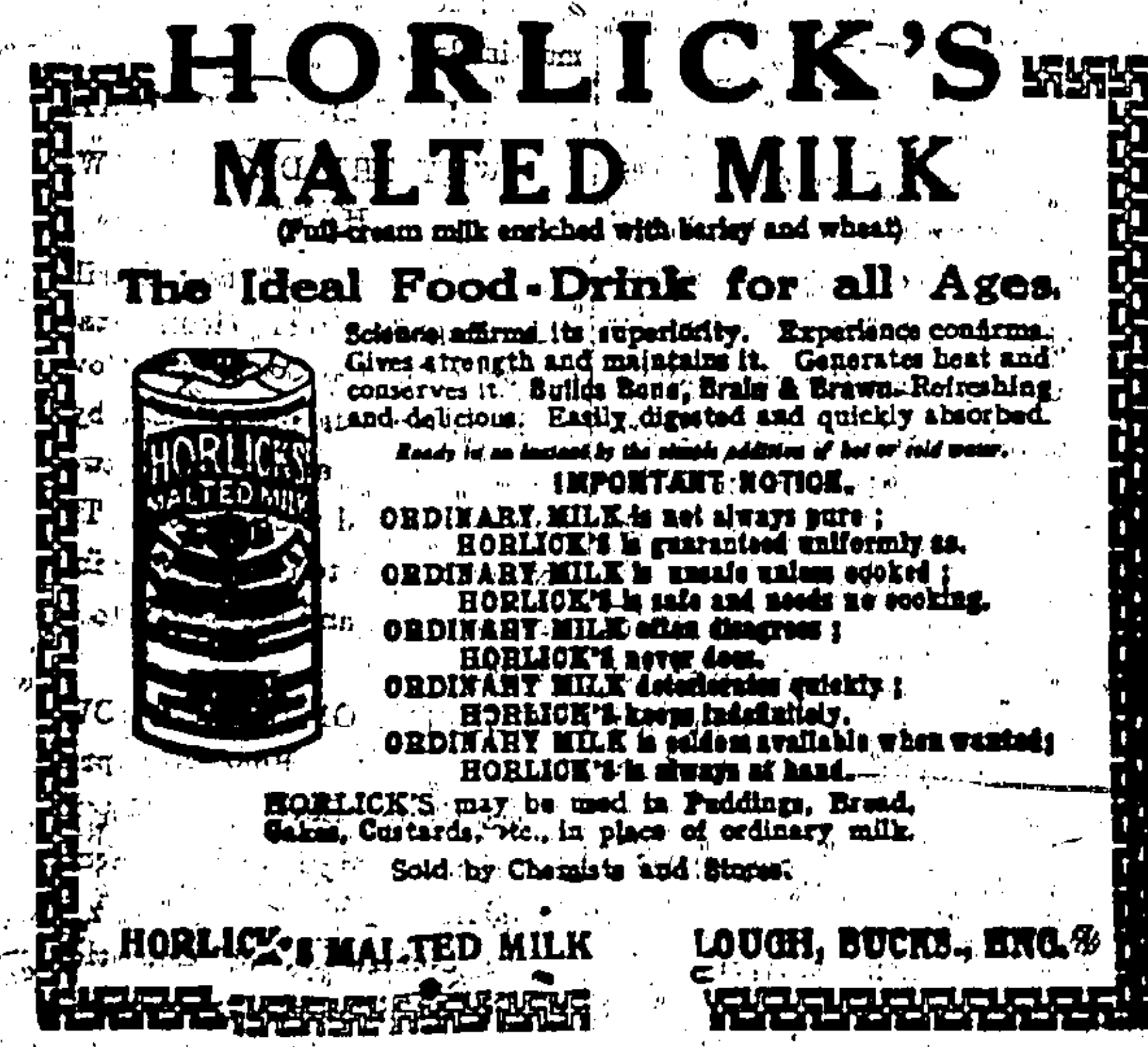
A little Sal Hepatica in water, taken regularly, is a great help toward keeping fit in the Tropics.

Unlike many laxatives, SAL HEPATICA does not cause nausea or griping. Sal Hepatica is a mild but effective preparation of harmless salts that acts gently on the liver and intestines.

It helps the body to get rid of waste and poisons, and is known and used all over the world as a standard specific for biliousness and bowel complaints.

At all dispensing chemists.

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TELEPHONE 407.

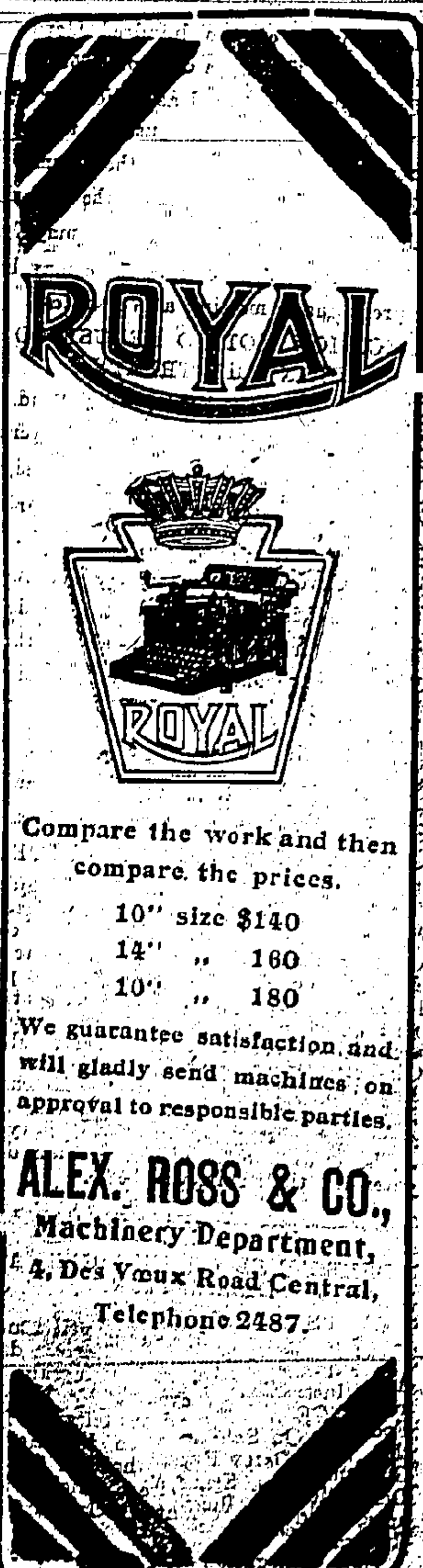
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PARIS, February 14th.

To-day, at last, the Covenant of the Nations has been revealed to an expectant world under outward circumstances of a workaday character. President Wilson read to the delegates and the dense throng of Pressmen, many of whom were standing on tables holding on to the railings and other looking things, some three, twenty-six clauses which he will take home to the United States as the basis on which the world-unions of the future are expected to repose. The draft of the constitution was the outcome of animated debates carried on under extreme pressure. The fervid sympathies of all masses of goodwill went out to the Plénipotentiaries during their short, sharp battle with the formidable obstacles in the way among which were their own deep-rooted national interests and traditional stringencies. Everybody wished them success for the cause is weary of war, and none was anxious but determined to put an end to the reign of force in whatsoever form and under whatever pretexts it may attempt to reassert itself. The masses who have hitherto invariably attributed the cause-fodder and the financial resources for war, and no longer minded to continue the contribution, and have insistently demanded that the delegates should acquiesce in President Wilson's original proposals and organise the peoples of the world in a peace-loving solidarity, in which conscription would be forgotten and munition works prohibited. They kept their own reform schemes in abeyance until the delegates should utter the decisive word and set forward with a charter which has been floating in the ideas for centuries, and which the philosopher Kant, followed by the statesman Alexander I., sought to embody in political institutions, has been at last clad in this Anglo-Saxon vesture which was shortly to be subjected to tremendous war and tear.

As a result of the research work of Dr. David L. Macht, of the pharmacological department of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, a new local anesthetic has been discovered that is about forty times less toxic than cocaine.

The drug itself—benzyl alcohol of phenylmethyl—is not new, but its properties in producing local anesthesias are in the nature of a complete discovery that has attracted much attention in the medical world and especially the surgical world.

Doctor Macht also has to his credit another highly significant discovery. This has been much commented upon. This is the use of benzocaine in a substitute for opium where spasmodic conditions of the internal viscera exist. One of the most important features of both benzyl alcohol and benzyl benzoate is that neither can be classed as a narcotic.

An article written by Doctor Macht for the official *Pharmacology Journal* pointed out that the local anesthetic properties of benzyl alcohol, experimenting with benzyl alcohol. He happened to taste a minute particle of the benzyl alcohol and found his tongue completely anesthetized. This was a slight irritability and this was followed, he says, by a sensation of numbness, coolness and hardness, the solution, like that caused by cocaine, very much.

A series of careful experiments followed and after the benzyl alcohol had been tried out successfully in case after case on dumb animals, it was tried in the clinic.

The results were so thoroughly satisfactory that its use was commenced at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. It came at an opportune time last spring, when supply of both cocaine and novocain short, and pre-exceedingly high owing to demand for war uses.

Sir John Macdonnell, lecturing recently on secret treaties, said the subject had a long past, and it might be said that it had no future, for Article 23 of the League of Nations provided that no treaty would be binding unless it was forthwith registered. It also provided, however, that a treaty need not be divulged if publicity would be dangerous to the State. We might take it that secrecy would continue to exist, and that the agreement would not prove binding. Arguments between Britain and her allies as to frontiers and other points showed to what extent secrecy could be carried out. Another instance was Britain's agreement as to Persia, which was not known to the Persian Government or to our own agents at Teheran. He did not know in the Article 23 would be carried out in the spirit, as well as in the letter when the temptations to keep secret engagements were strong. Secrecy did not always result from sinister motives. Many others caused secrecy or obscurity. Often the language employed was vague. The words to-day, for instance, denote a precise meaning of the treatment of neutrality of Belgium. Arguments over legal phrases were often thrown in the treaty without precise application. The treaty was a process by which obsolete treaties were weeded out. In the Article 24 and 25 of the League of Nations, there was a provision for dealing with necessity. It was the only article ever made to do away with which had been in the past. A recent war crime, some times it was not a crime, in his (the lecturer's) opinion, you do not strike at the root of secret diplomacy unless you add the light at an early stage.

assume dangerous forms and extend the already vast field of toil appointed for the principal guardian of the world's peace beyond the Atlantic. The United States, by spontaneous assumption such far-reaching responsibilities under these deplorable circumstances, has given the world a magnificent proof of generosity and selflessness which calls for due appreciation. "It is no slight service to twenty-two nations, who are none too mutually disposed towards each other to make any particular contention with them, for the frontiers, to undertake to employ the resources of the United States to uphold the territorial status quo against warring and resourceless peoples who are put outside the law. The *status quo* and these rules have been established by victorious Governments without consulting some of the principal States concerned, and these States will naturally move heaven and earth to upset the arrangement which America will uphold at all costs. This, in my thinking, is far and away the most momentous contribution to the future of the continent which one could have anticipated in any re-settlement less safe than President Wilson's pristine ideal of a League

of Nations, the Covenant, which was signed on Wednesday, have been confirmed by the text published to-day. As the Brazilian and other delegates proposed last week, the name by which the new Alliance should be known is not *League of Nations*, but the League of *Free States*, but owing to President Wilson's insistence, the delegates withdrew the motion, and the first name was adopted. Nor should it be forgotten that, while loudly affirming the equality of nations as the basis of the force, the Covenant contains as the principle of glaring inequality, as the Japanese delegates delicately hinted by their amendment, and halloes the principle of force to be employed against those nations which, reasonably discontented with their lot, may transgress this discontent into action even in a legitimate kind. But the name chosen by its framers and until this time it has been the world to give credit to President Wilson's concept of internationalism to his overlooked and adverse criticism for unworkable, or achievement of today must it not all the European Governments are in very deep waters, and have many dangers to wade off beside political.—Daily Telegraph.

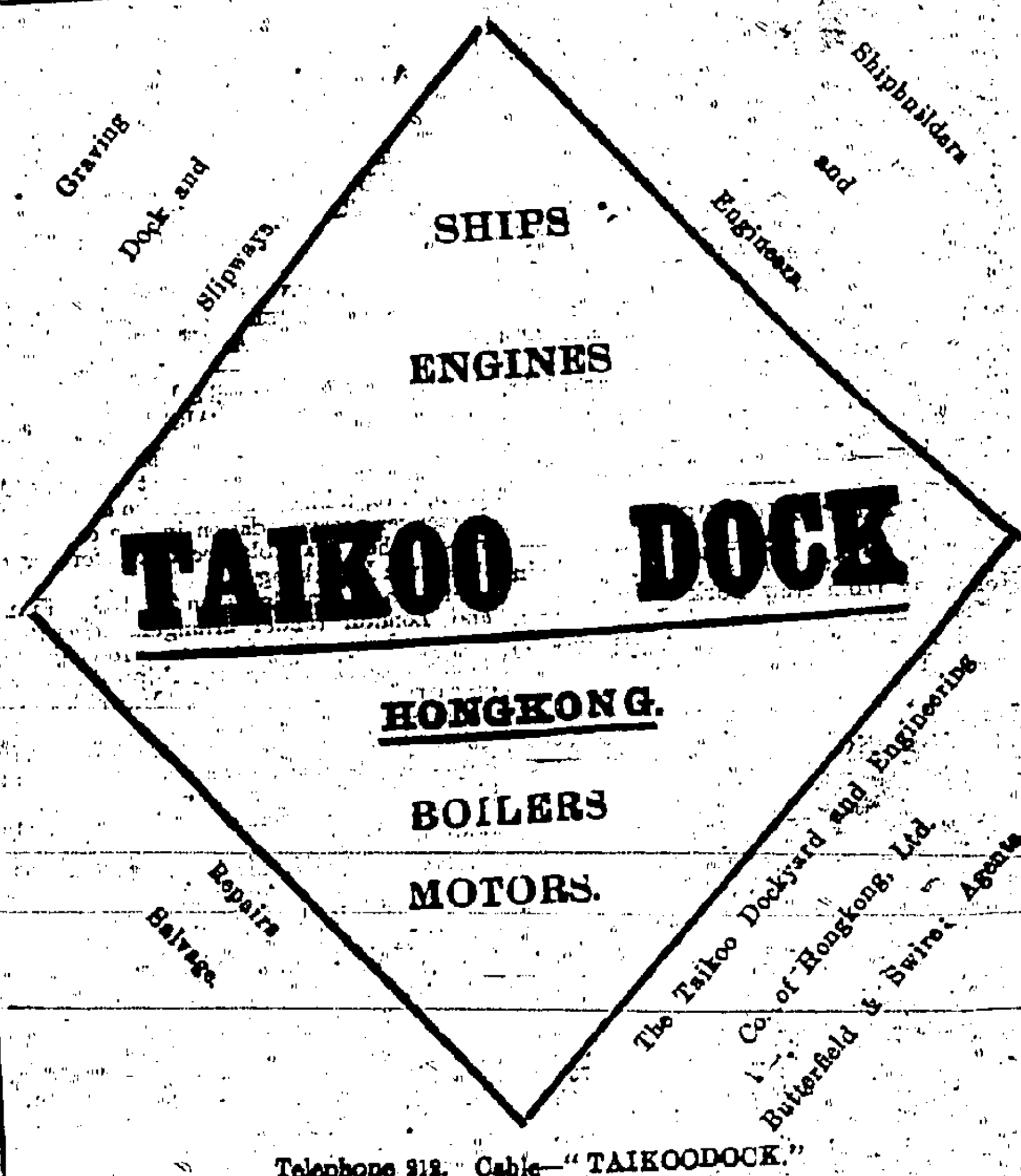
STRANDES	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILIWONG...	JAVA	.	30th Apr.	JAPAN
TJIKINI ...	JAVA	6th May	—	

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIS
NEWCHWANG	"HWAH KUEI"	On 30th Apr. 3 P.M.
NEWCHWANG	"NINGPO"	On 30th Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 1st May, Noon.
TIEN-TSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 3rd May, 6 P.M.
SHANGHAI & "SINGTAO"	"YINGCHOW"	On 4th May, 6 P.M.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 5th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 6th May, Noon.

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SS. "ARCHEER"	May 11th, 1919.
SS. "COLOMBIA"	May 15th, 1919.
SS. "VENEZUELA"	May 18th, 1919.
SS. "ECUADOR"	May 21st, 1919.

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NEURALIA	Mid. May	Mid. June	June.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about	Due London about
HEJAZ	2nd May	22nd May	
DILWARA	23rd May	11th June.	

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only.
DILWARA	11th May	

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU ... 12,510 Tons.	15th May, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 12,700 Tons.	24th May, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	ATSTUA MARU 15,980 ...	3rd May, at Noon.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, SWATOW, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	17th May, at Noon.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURAI, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	AKI MARU ... 12,300 ...	21st May, at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAIFUKU MARU ...	15th May.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KIFUNESAN MARU ...	End of May.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	TENZAN MARU ...	Mid. May.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Kobe. † Wireless telegraphy.

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Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1. SUWA MARU ... 1st May, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila and/or Kobe.

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G. YASUDA, Manager.

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TENYO MARU	22,000	May 6th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	May 23rd.
SIRERIA MARU	20,000	May 24th, From YOKOHAMA.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	June 15th.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 15th.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000 ...	On or about ...
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000 ...	do.

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000 ...	On or about 15th May.
--	-------------------------	-----------------------

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"KASADO MARU" ... Tuesday, 6th May.

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"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 15th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASADO MARU" ... Tuesday, 6th May.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Thursday, 6th May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"NANKIN MARU" ... Sunday, 10th June.

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"DAITOKU MARU" ... Monday, 5th May.

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"SOUBAYAMA MARU" ... Friday, 2nd May.

"NANKIN MARU" ... Sunday, 4th May.

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For KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAIO MARU" ... Sunday, 4th May, at 10 a.m.

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